

SPORTS

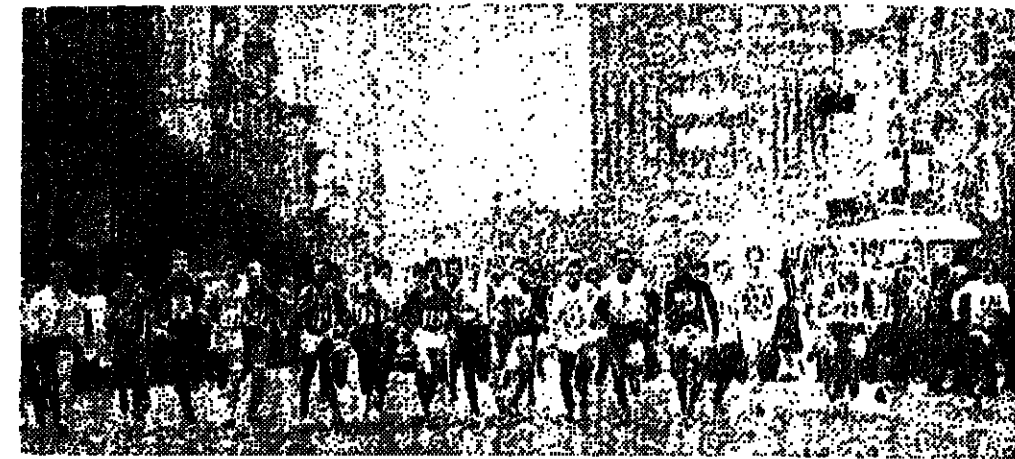
Made next round

All four Soviet teams did well in the second-leg games of the second stage of the European football cups. In the Champions Cup Dnepropetrovsk Dnepr beat Bulgarian Levski Spartak to make the quarterfinals. Moscow Dynamo downed Maltese Hibernians to move into the Cup Winners Cup quarterfinals.

The UEFA has the biggest field of all, and so the clubs competed only in the 1/16th finals. Moscow Spartak prevailed over the GDR's Lokomotive and Minsk Dynamo outplayed Portugal's Sporting to make the 1/8th finals.

In the Champions Cup holders English Liverpool and Portugal's Benfica played two uncompromising games. Liverpool won the first 3-1 and lost 1-0 in the second, prevailing on aggregate. In a surprise UEFA game Belgian Anderlecht thrashed strong Italian Fiorentina 6-2.

The next UEFA games are due on November 28 and Decem-



The annual celebration athletic relay started from Moscow's Sovetskaya Square on November 8. Photo by Andrei Knyazev

ber 12, while the other cup games will resume only next spring.

Vladimir McMILLIN



Moscow Spartak take on GDR's Lokomotive.

Japanese papers on Soviet volleyball

The Soviet volleyball team have confirmed yet again that they are the best in the world, say the Japanese newspapers commenting on the match between the Soviet and American teams who played as part of the international Japan Cup games. In a tense match which lasted nearly three hours the Soviet team won 3-2.

The match in Kyoto, comments "Asahi Shimbun" has offered the Soviet athletes a splendid opportunity to demonstrate their power. Having set up powerful defence and mounting vigorous attacks, they have defeated the winners of the Los Angeles Olympics.

This was a most interesting game in which it became clear who is stronger — the champions and World Cup winners or the gold medalists of the

Los Angeles Games. The Soviet team have shown convincingly that they are stronger, writes another Japanese paper.

HANDBALL

With one round left to go at an international women's handball tournament in Oslo the USSR and Yugoslavia are level at eight points each.

In the fourth round the USSR beat West Germany 24-11, while Yugoslavia defeated Holland 26-13. The hosts downed France 20-19.

FINALS AHEAD

The Moscow Dynamo water polo club beat Hungarian BVCS 9-6 in the semifinal second leg on November 10. In the Olympic sports complex to enter the European Cup holders finals. They lost the first-leg game in Budapest 9-11.

'Izvestia' tournament in the offing

Coaches of two leading Moscow ice-hockey clubs missed their charges' games in the national championship because of illness. Yuri Moiseyev's two weeks of absence cost Moscow Dynamo a 1-2 defeat by Gorky Torpedo, while Vladimir Shadrin missed Moscow Spartak's 3-3 draw versus Leningrad Army Club.

11 out of 12 top division clubs still have the chances of making the top eight which would continue in the medals scramble at the second stage. Understandably there was keen competition in the first three rounds of the second stage.

CAC scored three successive wins at home and away and have improved a lot lately in general, even though they have

problems, too, to contend with. Coach Viktor Tikhonov is evidently dissatisfied with the attack trio centre Lortinov, who was successively replaced by Irek Gimayev and Bykov (in the last match).

Gorky Torpedo have been making gains, too, beating Moscow Spartak and Dynamo to avenge their first stage defeats. Izvestia won two of their three recent games.

Beginning with the 15th round, in which Moscow Dynamo will meet CAC, and nearly until the end of the second stage top-division teams will play every other day on a more busy schedule. The national team coaches think that in this way aspirants to the national team could better prepare for the "Izvestia" tournament.

'Prague Skates' over

Sverdlovsk figure skaters Yuliya Bystraya and Alexander Tarasov have won the pairs in the "Prague Skates" meet. Muscovite Guren Vardanyan came third in the men's event. The

winner was host Petr Baran. Building Muscovites Irina Zhuk and Oleg Petrov came fourth in the dancing duets. The winners were Japanese Noriko Sato and Tadaaki Takashi.



Challenger runs out of time-outs

Two successive breaks came in the Moscow world men's chess title match: one at the request Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov and by the organizers' consent on November 7, and the other was granted the challenger on November 8. Incidentally, Kasparov has already made the three breaks due him in his first 24 games, while Karpov still has two left and could use the later, with each next eight games affording either an extra break.

Before that rather a lengthy interval Kasparov played White in the 22nd game.

At the outset experts believed that regular "battles" would be the choice of the challenger. Kasparov's opening used only one move. The meeting was addressed by Konstantin Chernenko. He said, in particular, that the last two years have been marked by positive changes in the work of practically all branches of the national economy.

In industry, for example, average annual increment in output (32,000 million rubles) in 1983-1984 will be 50 per cent higher than that of the previous two years of the five-year plan.

Konstantin Chernenko said that the most important changes have been in the growth of living and accelerating the growth in real incomes of the population. And this is the chief criterion of the success of the Party's economic policy and the soundness of the chosen line. It is also clear that all these achievements are based on a greater

Pan-Indian games—once in two years

The Indian Olympic Association has decided to regularize national sports games. Large games will be held once in two years—in memory of the late Indira Gandhi. The games will be held in the northern Indian state of Himachal Pradesh.

For the first time a decision was made to create a national winter games association. Winter sports events will be held in the Himalayan foothills in the northern Indian state of Himachal Pradesh.

My dear fellow countrymen, I feel happy now that I am back home, these are the days which Svetlana Alliluyeva, who recently returned to the Soviet Union, began to speak at the conference which was attended by Soviet and foreign press.

She said the decision to return home with her daughter Svetlana was taken by her alone and not on any political motives, she continued.

I know many defectors who are afraid to return fearing possible punishment, she stressed. All these years the feeling of profound guilt never allowed me, however hard I tried, to live quite genuinely like all the Americans do, she said.

Speaking about her daughter, S. Alliluyeva said that in the Soviet Union she was received with much warmth, generosity, and great friendliness and that she was being considerably assisted, for instance, in studying Russian. She will get free education, and always have work to do. I could never hope for that if she remained abroad, said S. Alliluyeva.

Vladimir BRODITSKY Photo by the author

No. 89 (604), NOVEMBER 17-19, 1984

Price 5 kopeks

On the threshold of the last year of the five-year period

At its regular meeting the Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee considered the 11th five-year plan and budget for 1985. The meeting was addressed by Konstantin Chernenko. He said, in particular, that the last two years have been marked by positive changes in the work of practically all branches of the national economy.

In industry, for example, average annual increment in output (32,000 million rubles) in 1983-1984 will be 50 per cent higher than that of the previous two years of the five-year plan.

Konstantin Chernenko said that the most important changes have been in the growth of living and accelerating the growth in real incomes of the population. And this is the chief criterion of the success of the Party's economic policy and the soundness of the chosen line. It is also clear that all these achievements are based on a greater

effectiveness of the national economy and better qualitative indicators.

The leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state stressed that the people must not be content with what has been achieved.

The draft plan for 1985 determines higher growth rates of the most important economic indicators than the average during the previous four years. On account of higher labour productivity it is intended to obtain practically the entire increment of the national income and 95 per cent of the increment of industrial output.

Konstantin Chernenko made special mention of the social part of the plan. "According to the majority of indicators," he said, "we are now approaching the level of the targets of the five-year plan. This concerns the increase of the social consumption funds, the building of living accommodation, schools, hospitals, polyclinics, kindergartens and nursery schools. In 1985 the real income of the population will increase by 3.3 per cent, which is considerably higher than the average during the previous four



Svetlana Alliluyeva's press conference

My dear fellow countrymen, I feel happy now that I am back home, these are the days which Svetlana Alliluyeva, who recently returned to the Soviet Union, began to speak at the conference which was attended by Soviet and foreign press.

She said the decision to return home with her daughter Svetlana was taken by her alone and not on any political motives, she continued.

I know many defectors who are afraid to return fearing possible punishment, she stressed. All these years the feeling of profound guilt never allowed me, however hard I tried, to live quite genuinely like all the Americans do, she said.

Speaking about her daughter, S. Alliluyeva said that in the Soviet Union she was received with much warmth, generosity, and great friendliness and that she was being considerably assisted, for instance, in studying Russian. She will get free education, and always have work to do. I could never hope for that if she remained abroad, said S. Alliluyeva.

Vladimir BRODITSKY Photo by the author

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

POLITICAL INSANITY

These days one gets hints from Washington that America intends to conduct all international affairs on a more constructive basis and to seek solutions to existing problems, writes Pravda. But in reality what we are witnessing are attempts to complicate the international situation and to further aggravate tensions.

Facts prove that Washington is opposed to any peaceful political settlement in Central America and that it is bent on sabotaging attempts being made in this direction by the Latin American countries notably by the Contadora group.

This is exactly the meaning of the all-out anti-Nicaraguan campaign currently going on in

the United States and accompanied by direct threats and demonstrations of military muscle. In order to justify the attacks against Nicaragua, the Americans first resorted to inventions that Soviet combat planes had been delivered to Nicaragua. The falsehood of this allegation was proved as soon as the Nicaraguan Government rejected it officially.

The organizers of this provocation were caught red-handed, yet this did not stop them. They then floated another story that, though there are no plane deliveries, Nicaragua was receiving massive supplies of heavy arms in continuous stream.

(Continued on page 2)



The Nicaraguan Government is mobilizing all the people as a measure aimed at defending the republic in the face of sharply increased threat of armed aggression from the United States. Picture: Woman factory-workers in Managua learning to handle machine guns. Photo AP-TASS

IN MEMORY OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Soviet people deeply honour the memory of Jawaharlal Nehru. This was stated in Moscow at a public gathering devoted to the 95th anniversary of the glorious son of India.

The speakers at the gathering stressed that the USSR associated the name of Nehru with all-round development of Soviet-Indian cooperation and the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. He was an outstanding political leader and statesman of our time, who devoted his life to the struggle against colonial oppression and for the consolidation of India's independence. He consistently advocated effective peace and détente. His daughter, Indira Gandhi, tirelessly worked to preserve and promote this cause. Her tragic death is deeply mourned by the Soviet people.

This country will do all it can to bolster friendship and cooperation with India, as an important factor in maintaining peace and world security. There were recollections of meetings with Nehru and verses in his memory were recited.

NO HIROSHIMAS ANYMORE



Among the chief factors he named the provision of economic and organizational conditions for the promotion of the creative activity of the masses, the economy of material resources, the rational utilization of labour, an improvement in the quality of output, the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production, the perfecting of management, and the entire economic mechanism.

The Soviet leader dwelt on the problem of supplying the population with industrial goods and services. Pointing to the difficulties in this sphere, he said that the work on the comprehensive programme for the development of the production of consumer goods and the services sphere is nearing completion.

In conclusion, Konstantin Chernenko expressed the conviction that Communists and working people will accept the 1985 plan as a programme of specific action and successfully fulfil it.

(The full text of Konstantin Chernenko's speech is published in the Supplement to MN foreign-language editions.)

USSR Supreme Soviet congratulates Ortega

The first really free general elections in the history of Nicaragua, successfully conducted despite the strong resistance of enemies of the Sandinista revolution, are another important democratic gain of the Nicaraguan people, stresses a message of greetings from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to Daniel Ortega Saavedra on his election as President of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The message expresses confidence that friendly relations between the USSR and the Republic of Nicaragua will further develop for the good of the peoples of both nations, and in the interest of strengthening peace and world security.

FACTS and EVENTS

France's total foreign debt has reached 1,174 thousand million francs, which is 2.4 times higher than the sum registered in April 1981, or before the Socialists came into office, says a report of the French Senate's Financial Committee.

The British Government ought to resume as soon as possible the negotiations with Argentina over the Falkland Islands, said two leading opposition MPs in Parliament in London.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms

CANADA

Parlodia, Inc. C.P. 220, Ville Mont-Royal P.Q. H3P 3C4

The People's Cooperative Bookstore 353 West Pender St., Vancouver 3, B.C. V6B 1T3

Ukrainska Knyha 962 Bloor Street, West Toronto, Ontario M6H 1L6

Troyka Limited, 799, College St. Toronto, Ont. M4G 1C7

JAPAN

Neuka Ltd., 2-30-19 Minami-Ikebukuro, 2-chome Toshima-ku, 171 Tokyo
Nisso-Tosho Ltd., 1-5-16 Suido Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
Far Eastern Bookellers, Kanda P.O. Box No. 72, Tokyo 100-91

S.A.R.

L'Eclairissement Arabes Syriens pour la distribution des imprimés "Cham" Damas SAK

THAILAND

Thavon Co. Ltd. 390, Siam Square, Sol 5 Rama 1 Road Bangkok

TURKEY

Masra Temel Dagitim Yerebelen Caddesi 11-avaklar sokak Bay og ul Han No. 5/2, Cagaloglu Istanbul

For all questions involving subscription of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc. please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnyye Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow, USSR. Published Tuesday and Saturday. Index 20078

MN INFORMATION No. 89

FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES IN EUROPE

Sofia. Representatives of 20 nations, among them the USSR, are discussing the possibility of implementing the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe at an international meeting here.

The chairman of the national peace defence committee of Bulgaria, G. Dimitrov-Goshkin, stressed that today, when in several West European nations new

American medium-range nuclear missiles are being deployed, the idea of creating nuclear-free zones acquires special urgency. The progressive public is worried by the actions of the USA and several of its allies in NATO, that openly embark on arms race and confrontation, ignoring all peace initiatives.

THE WHITE HOUSE IS DISPLEASED

Washington. An appeal from the former Canadian Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau, to the United States and NATO to give a positive response to peace proposals made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at reducing tensions in Europe and throughout the world and at eliminating the nuclear threat, has caused unexpected displeasure at the White House.

The prominent Canadian political leader said, among other things, that the West should first and foremost follow the Soviet Union in assuming an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and also to give a constructive answer to the proposals made by the socialist countries at the Vienna talks on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. P. Trudeau has also urged renunciation of the plans to militarize outer space, plans, which, as is known, have been devised and are implemented by the United States which refuses to start serious negotiations on this issue with the Soviet Union.

P. Trudeau has been critical of the approach assumed by the Western powers, including the

United States, towards disarmament and development of relations with the socialist countries. He pointed out that Reagan's proposals both on the medium-range missiles in Europe and on the strategic arms could not serve as a basis for holding talks with the Soviet Union—talks foiled by US deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Finland's position

London. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Mauno Koivisto of Finland in Britain on an official visit have discussed bilateral relations as well as topical international affairs, primarily East-West relations and the role of the Northern states in efforts to maintain relations of peace and cooperation in Europe. According to the press, the president stressed the importance of supporting the idea of a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe. In this he emphasized Finland's desire to fully exclude the north of Europe from designs connected with the use of strategic nuclear weapons as well as their production.

Greenland declared nuclear-free zone

Copenhagen. Greenland's parliament has decided to declare the territory of this world's biggest island a nuclear-free zone. The decision is subject to approval by Denmark, since Greenland is an autonomous region of the former and the island's foreign

policy and defence matters are determined in Copenhagen.

Last spring the local parliament of another Danish administrative unit, the Faeroe Islands, also took a decision to declare its territory a nuclear-free zone.



Under what pretext should we invade: "import of armaments" or "export of revolution"? Drawing by N. Shcherbakov

APPEAL BY SALVADORAN PATRIOTS

San Salvador. The patriotic forces in El Salvador continue to deal telling blows against troops of the pro-American and unpopular regime of Duarte in various departments of the country.

In view of the preparations by American imperialism for a direct invasion of Nicaragua, the rebels' radio, Venceremos, has expressed

combat solidarity of the Salvadoran patriots with the revolutionary people of that country. At the same time, it has called on the patriotic forces of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama to be ready to repulse direct American military invasion of Central American states.

USA: campaign of protest in preparation

San Francisco. The public coalition "Appeal to Resistance" has urged Americans to attend a general national campaign of protest against the undeclared war which the White House wages

against the people of Nicaragua and the Salvadoran patriots. Its activists are preparing for mass demos outside government offices and military facilities.

Deliberate farce

New York. Pakistani Minister S. Yabub Khan in his UN speech, he was in a strong rebuff by the UN representative Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq.

He said, among other things, that the Islamabad regime gives all-round support to anti-Afghan bandit forces, making gangster forces border regions of Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. He pointed to the real sponsor of the undeclared war against Afghanistan, stressing that USIA annually gives \$100 million over a hundred million dollars.

Political observers are sure that the crude attack by USA against democratic Afghanistan is a deliberate farce to still further complicate the situation in the region.

POLITICAL INSANITY

(Continued from page 1)

This new dishonest strategy has been resorted to in an attempt to camouflage the build-up of American military forces in Central America. American seeks to impose a social order on the people of Nicaragua, who, in their ever genuine democratic elections, have opted for the development of their country along the road of independence and social progress.

DPRK AND SOUTH KOREAN NEGOTIATIONS

Panmunjom. Representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and South Korea recently met to discuss the establishment of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The parties spoke in favor of developing trade and economic cooperation and setting up a standing bilateral commission to be in charge of these matters. They also agreed to continue the negotiations on the question of which was held December 5.

Addressing journalists at the meeting, the DPRK Foreign Minister, Li San, who headed the country's delegation to the talks, stressed the importance of these negotiations and economic relations in the normalization of the situation on the Korean Peninsula, as well as for the country's reconstruction.

Sino-British declaration initiated in Peking

Peking. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has approved a joint Sino-British declaration on the question of the Hong Kong. After signing of the declaration, the 3rd session of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China is expected to visit Peking to discuss the declaration.

The joint declaration of the two governments is the result of two years of Sino-British negotiations. According to the declaration, the Chinese Government is to restore its sovereignty over Hong Kong on July 1, 1997.

USA TESTS ANTI-SATELLITE WEAPON

Washington. According to a Pentagon spokesman, the US Air Force has tested the ASAT anti-satellite system designed to destroy targets in orbit around the Earth.

During the test, a two-stage rocket with a self-targeted warhead was launched from an F-15 fighter.

Commenting on the test of the ASAT system, the UPI news agency notes that by taking this step, the United States has practically ignored the Soviet proposal on placing moratorium on the launching of anti-satellite weapons.

Unequal terms

Manila. It was with great difficulty that the Philippines obtained an agreement in principle from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) for a loan of 230 million dollars for the development of its agriculture.

What happened after this agreement was obtained? The Bank says it will not give this loan until the Philippines accepts as a condition that the farmers who are to receive loans from the sum of money will return the money at a 35 per cent interest. This rate of interest causes envy among the local farmers.

Commenting on such terms, Filipino peasants will not use the loan, as they will eventually find themselves at a loss, writes "Manila Times".

While the Bank insists on its 35 per cent interest, the 230 million dollars badly needed by Filipino economy are nowhere near granting.

Murder corporation

New Delhi. "Murder Corporation"—this is how with full justification the USCIA may be called, stresses noted Indian publicist P. Parakkala in the book "CIA, Secret Wars", published by the Delhi Sterling Publishers, Ltd. Assassinations of state and political leaders, staging coups, and organizing military, economic, and political sabotage against sovereign nations is a far from complete list of operations by the CIA, the author points out.

For many years now, he continues, the CIA has conducted subversion against independent states. American strategists have specifically devised a plan under which by the year 2000 India should cease to exist as a single state. They hope to achieve this by using anti-Indian separatist groups. Precisely thanks to CIA patronage, the book states, leaders of Punjab extremists have found refuge in the West, where they have even created a "consolidation" of a non-existent "Sikh state of Halistan".

Protest of Jordanian parliamentarians

Amman. A sharp condemnation of the American policies in the Middle East has been leveled by the foreign relations commission of the Jordanian parliament. According to the newspaper "Sud al-Sharq", a resolution adopted by the commission stressed that Washington's course in the Middle East region, the admitted military, economic and



Despite the continuing attempts made by the Thatcher government to split the miners who have been on strike for nine months now, or at least intimidate them with police terror and sanctions, the British miners persist. International working class solidarity helps them along, and trade unions, including those of the USSR, are sending food and other necessities. Here you see Chesterfield activists distributing food to miners' families.

Tory policy criticized

London. The members of the British clergy — participants of a session of the General Synod of the Church of England — have criticized government policy in the socio-economic area.

Authorities conduct a policy which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer and leads to the increase in the number of have-nots, and Durham Bishop D. Jenkins. He spoke about the fate of one of his unemployed parishioners who committed suicide only because after this his family could hope for a tiny state allowance. Such cases are quite a few, he stressed.

Most of the delegates stressed the need for urgent measures to fight unemployment and poverty in Britain.

Anti-war book comes out in the United States

New York. In the United States, a new book has been published by S. Tablot, an observer from "Time Magazine" who among other things analyzes the Reagan administration's policies in limiting the nuclear arms race.

According to the author, while the administration was advertising its proposals on arms reductions, the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States was instructed to moderate a single complex operative plan, which is one of the most secret emergency plans for waging World War III. While holding forth about the "reductions" in arms, the administration sought to combine it with a scenario for a massive nuclear attack against the Soviet Union.

Science and technology

FOR A FUTURE WITHOUT REFRIGERATORS

Swedish inventor L. Stenstrom says that in a few years' time there will be no need to freeze fruit or vegetables, and, consequently, no need to have refrigerators. All foods like meat, apples, cheese, butter and other perishables will be stored at a constant temperature above zero for many months. Mr. Stenstrom has developed a method for sterilizing foodstuffs by means of heating them in a microwave oven. After this operation they preserve their original appearance, taste and consistency to a greater extent than after being frozen. This also reduces the amount of time spent on processing the foodstuffs and electricity consumption.

ROCK PAINTINGS FOUND IN MEXICO

Nearly forty rock paintings made by remote ancestors of modern man have been discovered in a cave in the Mexican state of Tlaxcala. Made in black and red paint, they depict animals, hunting scenes and

everyday life of the people in those remote days. Scholars from the National Anthropology and History Museum believe that these drawings were made in the third or second millennium B.C., when the nomadic tribes, who first appeared on the Mexican Plateau, knew no land farming. They obtained their food exclusively by hunting. This is not the first such find in Tlaxcala. Last year, two other smaller "galleries" were found here.

NO MORE MEMO PADS

The Japanese firm Casio has found another area of application for liquid crystal display watches. Its new model can be used as a telephone notebook. Its memory contains up to fifty telephone numbers with the names of subscribers which are produced on the screen at a push of the button. It also shows time and gives alarm.

OF INTEREST

Marquez to have a house-museum

The house of the Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez, who is the 1982 Nobel Prize winner for literature, is in the future to become a museum. The wooden house with a red-tile roof surrounded by a shady garden in the village of Aracataca in Colombia is described in detail by Marquez in his novel, "Cien años de soledad". The house had been built before it was bought by the writer's grandfather, Nicholas Marquez. The Colombian writer has also described his grandfather in his novel in which he appears as Aureliano Buendia.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WORDS AND DEEDS OF WASHINGTON

A little time has elapsed since the US presidential elections, writes V. Kobyshev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. People have begun to realize that the declarations made during the election campaigns completely contradict certain actions of US leadership. In the first place, this concerns the US provocative policy with regard to Nicaragua. Defense Secretary, Caspar Weinberger has just accused the Soviet Union, nearly a week after elections, of supplying Nicaragua with "offensive weapons". It is a mere lie, Weinberger's new slanderous statement could have been disregarded. But this is not merely a lie. Behind it is a purposeful policy aimed at creating such a psychological atmosphere which, as well-informed people in Washington maintain, would enable the US authorities to repeat the "Chenadon scenario" in Nicaragua.

I would not like anyone in Washington to become so intoxicated with election successes, writes the author in conclusion. On the contrary, I would prefer realism and peacefulness, so widely advertised during the election campaign, to be reflected in the practical deeds of US leaders.

CMEA: MAJOR FIELD OF COOPERATION

Science and technology are main areas of socialist economic integration, writes V. Kapitonov, Candidate of Sciences (Economics), in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. Cooperation in this field has always made a major contribution to the development of the economy of each country and the community as a whole.

According to the author, about a third of the world's scientific potential is now concentrated in the CMEA countries. It is responsible for nearly 40 per cent of new inventions in the world. Up to 3,000 scientific and technical organizations in the CMEA countries participate in international cooperation. In the current five-year plan period they jointly sponsor about 1,900 scientific programmes.

Among the challenging problems solved by the CMEA countries and acknowledged the world over are: flights of international crews into the Earth's orbit; the creation of a unified computer system, the Ryd, the development of 1,000 megawatt-water-modernized reactors and automobile systems for their control; and the development of high-performance electron-beam welding equipment and many others.

CIA 'FLOGGINGS'

The CIA instructions published for Nicaraguan "contras" have become a hard slap in the face of the US administration pursuing an unadmitted policy of state terrorism, writes V. Ponomarev in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Making feverish attempts to hush up the unprecedented political scandal, the White House declined with an innocent air that "the guilty" had been discovered. According to the report of the CIA Inspector-General these are "five or six employees" from the low-grade personnel. It is quite possible that public punishment of "scapegoats", i.e., the CIA small fry, will now begin in the USA. And under the cover of this "flogging" the USA will exert impudent pressure on the members of the Contadora group, blocking the plan of regional peaceful settlement in Central America, and will increase still more its military build-up for armed invasion of Nicaragua.

Signing a few days ago a bill on allocations for the Intelligence service, the US president, notes the author, voiced the assurance that the Congress of the new convocation would approve "in due amount" new financial and other aid to support the "contras".

HUNGER IN AFRICA: WHO IS TO BLAME

According to international organizations 24 African countries have found themselves in the gravest situation and 150 million people are threatened with starvation, writes O. Tsvoyev in IZVESTIYA.

The problem of hunger in Africa, notes the author, did not arise as a result of natural disaster. The countries of this continent suffer from the colonial structure of agriculture imposed upon them. The former colonies of Britain, France, and Portugal have throughout many decades served for parent states as reservoirs of cheap raw materials, agricultural products included. The colonialist-imposed monstrous single-crop production in Africa was tied up to the Western economy and did not take the needs of Africans into consideration. The best lands were assigned for export crops, such as rice, cotton, tea, coffee and so on, whereas millions of people suffered from malnutrition.

Africa has a vast agricultural potential, stresses the author. In conditions of irrigation, sufficient number of labour implements, proper agricultural policy and a new economic order in relations with capitalist countries Africans can fully meet their requirements in food.

Treacherous season ticket

Carry Williams was arrested because of his position for sports. He was detained at a New Orleans stadium when he was watching a football match. The day before, he had robbed a flat of one Mr. Anthony Week where, apart from all the valuables, he had stolen a season ticket for football matches. Mr. Week is also an enthusiastic football fan. He went to the stadium and explained that his ticket had been stolen. He was then given a pass to his usual seat where he discovered the thief. When the luckless crook was detained, the police discovered in his possession all the valuables he had stolen the day before.

Journalists dismissed

Paris. As part of the tough economy programme adopted by the authorities in Tel Aviv, Israel has announced about a forthcoming dismissal of 150 staff members of radio and television, the France-Press news agency reports.

It is the first time that serious economic difficulties have caused such a large-scale dismissal of the Israeli journalists. However, they are not the only employees threatened with a loss of their jobs. The newspaper "Ha-Aretz" has published the results of an opinion poll according to which 23 per cent of those polled said they feared being found redundant.

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

Today Brazil. And tomorrow?



Are there any guarantees that Pentagon's crimes in the Amazon basin will not be repeated in any other region of the planet? There are no such guarantees. And not only because neither the US military nor the White House has given any reasonable explanations for the death of thousands of civilians during the testing of the new delinquents. There are no such guarantees primarily because the US "Brazilian experiment" is not a random action but another indication of America's preparation for chemical warfare and an aspect of its policy of state terrorism.

Significantly, the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization made a statement recently stressing that the use, or threat to use, chemical and other mass destruction weapons in areas of the world which are the scene of the unfolding revolutionary and national liberation struggle, have become characteristic traits of the aggressive policy of world imperialism led by the USA. The testing in the Amazon basin of new types of chemical weapons under the guise of de-

foliants, it further stresses, is a dangerous precedent arousing legitimate concern of all peace-loving peoples of the world.

Yes, we can examine the events in the Amazon jungle only against the background of the entire US global policy. We should necessarily question the accelerated stockpiling of chemical agents in the USA, not forgetting about Washington's attitude to the problem of banning chemical weapons. Already Washington has tremendous arsenals of chemical weapons—55,000 tonnes of high-toxic nerve agents, 15,000 tonnes of chemical ammunition, over 3,000,000 shells, scores of thousands of aviation bombs and hundreds of thousands of mines and land-mines.

And even though the stores of US chemical weapons are enough to annihilate the entire mankind several times over, in 1982 the US president launched a programme for the Pentagon's chemical disarmament. It envisages the storage of binary chemical shells, which are far more destructive than the present ones. For the purpose, the Pentagon will be allocated a

total of 10,000 million dollars by 1990.

The strategy of the use of chemical weapons is being tailored by the Pentagon to fit into its nuclear strategy. Like in the case of its "limited" wars, the USA intends to conduct its chemical attacks from other countries and from American territory. This is why the USA is speeding up shipments to West Germany, Britain and Italy of chemical weapons and their combat vehicles. The NATO Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, American General Bernard Rogers, admitted recently that stores in Western Europe were ready to immediately accommodate over 10,000 tonnes of chemical ammunition in a crisis situation. The general demanded, too, that the military should single-handedly decide on the use of chemical weapons.

Well, the way the military can act is well known. During their aggression in South-East Asia American troops used chemical weapons in 41 operations, maiming over 2,000,000 Vietnamese and over 100,000 American servicemen themselves. The Pentagon is using chemical agents now,

too. It supplies them to the mercenaries conducting an "undeclared war" against the peoples of Afghanistan and Namibia. US-made toxic agents are being used by the regime in El Salvador, and chemical weapons were used by the US invaders during their attack on Grenada.

Chemical weapons, according to American strategists, are very useful for the "rapid deployment force", the strike force charged with carrying out the policy of state terrorism. One of the paragraphs in the field instructions for the US Marine Corps states: Chemical agents are ideal for use in operations against guerrillas since it is unlikely that insurgents have protective clothing. As we see, chemical weapons are being placed at the service of state terrorism. In fact, the "insurgents" mentioned in the regulations are members of national liberation movements.

How can the demand of the world public to remove the chemical threat be implemented? The Soviet Union has always advocated banning chemical weapons. Some two years ago, the USSR submitted to the Geneva disarmament conference a draft of the main provisions of a convention banning chemical weapons. Some of these provisions were later specified and augmented considering the position of other parties of the talks. But the USA wants to hinder, if not foil, talks on the banning chemical weapons. The Soviet Union calls for emphasis on the formulations of effective and verifiable control measures. Chemical weapons can and should be banned. The events in the Amazon jungle and the death of thousands of people have once again confirmed the urgency of this most critical task.



Soviet participants in the contest near the Eiffel Tower in Paris (left to right): Vadim Pisarev, Faruk Ruzimatov, Alina Asymuralova and Igor Terentiev.

THE SUCCESS OF SOVIET DANCERS AT A BALLET CONTEST IN PARIS

The first international ballet competition has ended in Paris. It was organized within the framework of the Paris International festival of dance which marks its 22nd anniversary this year.

In the competition (the contests took place in three subgroups — women soloists, men soloists and duets) there were 45 young professional ballet dancers between 17 to 26 years of age from 17 countries.

One of the four Soviet participants Igor Terentiev, a soloist of the Moscow Classical Ballet, won the first Big Prize and a gold medal among the men. The splendid and well-built dancer surprised the representative jury with the immaculateness of his performance.

The jury awarded a special prize of the French Dance Foundation to Faruk Ruzimatov, a soloist of the Leningrad Kirov Theatre.

It is pleasant for us all that from now on in Paris the ballet competition will be held once every two years, said Yuri Grigorovich, member of the jury and chief choreographer at the Bolshoi Theatre. The contribution of France to the development of ballet is invaluable, and the appearance here of a ballet contest can be regarded as a correction of a certain "injustice". I am glad to realize that the borders of contests are expanding all the time. In this I see the growing interest towards ballet in the world.

First prizes go to Soviet performers

The International Viotti Music and Dance Contest has ended in the city of Vercelli (Italy). It included vocal, violin, piano, chamber music and composition competitions. Soviet singers won a confident victory in the contest of vocalists. The first prize was awarded to Araksya Davtyan, a soloist of the Yerevan Conservatory opera studio. The second went to Mikhail Krutikov, a trainee of the Bolshoi company, while the third was taken by Pyotr Skusnichenko, a professor of the Moscow Conservatory.

Soviet ensembles also won the first and second prizes at the contest of chamber music.

'Chekhov in My Life'

"Chekhov in My Life" is the title of a film whose shooting has been completed in Moscow by the famous actor and director from the Federal Republic of Germany Vadim Glowna with assistance from Soviet television.

Glowna says one-third of the film consists of documentary materials, with the rest played by actors. In the film Vera Chekhova, the granddaughter of the writer's brother, comes to Moscow, as she wants to know the city of her great ancestor better.

The film makers shot places associated with Chekhov. However, Chekhov is not only history. The film makers were also greatly interested in the attitude towards Chekhov in his native country today. That is why interviews take much space in the film. Some of them were given by the Art Theatre actors Mark Prudkin and Oleg Tabakov.

Algerian days: cultural exchanges

This reproduction of "The Duel", a picture by the artist Djamil Djafri, was made at the exhibition of "Modern Algerian Miniature" which was opened at the Moscow Museum of Art of Oriental Peoples. At present, the exhibition is on a visit to the Ukrainian capital of Kiev. It is held as part of the celebrations of Days of the Soviet-Algerian Friendship. The Days programme also includes a week of films and performances of a folklore ensemble from Algeria. This and other events give the Soviet people an opportunity to expand their knowledge of the history, culture and present-day life of that country.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

ARTUR EISEN

When you see and hear Artur Eisen in operatic productions at the Bolshoi Theatre, you are struck not only by his vocal art (as he has a strong and powerful voice), but also by his acting skill. This is probably because Eisen started his artistic career as a professional actor, only later becoming an operatic singer.

After leaving school, he became a student at the Sluchkin Theatre School in Moscow where he learnt singing. After the School, he joined the Yevgeny Vakhitangov company, and at the same time became a member of the youth society, "The Moscow Literary Recitals". It was with this society that Eisen first tried his talent as a singer parodying well-known bass singers and singing folk songs.

The desire to become a professional singer took him to the vocal department of the Conservatory Institute and, later, the Moscow Conservatory. When still a student, Eisen worked as soloist at the Alexandrov Song and Dance Ensemble. In 1936, he became soloist at the Bolshoi.

As a rule, operatic singers feel more confident in classical rather than modern repertoires. Eisen feels quite free in either. One of his great successes was Vladimir Ilyich Lenin in Vano Muradeli's opera, "October", which was a short while ago produced again at the Bolshoi. This is the first embodiment of the revolutionary leader on the operatic stage.

Artur Eisen's skill is rather versatile. In Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" he sings three quite different parts. His Tsar Boris is not merely a villain, but also a wise ruler, a loving father and a man who suffers from pangs of consciousness. Varlaam is quite different. He has much humour, spontaneous and cunning, bordering on wisdom. Then comes the serious image of Pimen, an image which requires meditation and reflection to the direction and fate of the Russian people.

In Sergei Prokofiev's "War and Peace", Eisen can be the kind-hearted and slightly comical Count Rostov, billous and wayward old Prince Bolkonsky, and also Field-Marshal Kutuzov, who is full of wisdom, nobility and inner strength.

But he is more successful in character parts. I prefer poignant parts in which there is room for play-acting that reveals to the fullest extent the character of the images, he admits. That is why Galkitsky or Farinai are closer to me than Prince Igor or Russian.

When audiences see him on the stage, they believe that through many have read Vasiliy's book, "The Here Are Quiet", suggested for Vashkov in the open same title by Kirill Molodtsov has become a genuine passion for them.



FILM ABOUT NEHRU

Pages from the life and work of Jawaharlal Nehru have been revived in a documentary film trilogy made by film makers from the Soviet Union and India. The trilogy has been given its first showing at the "Oktyabr" cinema in Moscow.

The script is based on Nehru's books, "Autobiography", and "The Discovery of India", his letters and speeches. While the letters and speeches have been made of documentaries and photographs from archives in the Soviet Union, India and other states.

The films which form part of the trilogy are about the history of the struggle of the Indian people for the independence of their country, and about the first steps of newly independent India on the road of development.

From the series of interviews given by Nehru in which he was asked about his country, the last year.

Increasing book exchange

The traditional 25th book fair, in which 390 publishing and trading firms from 55 countries participated, has ended in Belgrade. Soviet publishers were represented by V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga which displayed over 3,000 titles of socio-political, scientific-technical and children's books alongside those on art and fiction. Stunningly, of the fair, the Soviet books in the total export-import books, periodicals and newspapers, which are exchanged between the USSR and other countries, has grown by 15 per cent in the past year.



the stage, they believe that through many have read Vasiliy's book, "The Here Are Quiet", suggested for Vashkov in the open same title by Kirill Molodtsov has become a genuine passion for them.

According to foreign papers, Eisen is a typical Russian bass and a splendid actor. The Japanese press described him as a base of a lion type with an excellent voice. He himself thinks a main part in an opera must be a part of a voice. People coming to the opera must have an opportunity to really enjoy the role in its colourful timbre.

Margaret ANDERSON

Artur Eisen as Boris Godunov (right) and as Vladimir Varlaam in Mussorgsky's opera "Boris Godunov".

Photos by Georgi Sidorov

WHAT'S ON?

November 17-19

THEATRES

Kremlins Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 18 (mat), 19 (con). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 17 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera), 18 (eve) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 17 — Adam, "Ciselle" (ballet), 18 (mat), Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera), 18 (eve) — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Staniislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 17 — Khrennikov, "Dorothea" (opera), 18 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet), 18 (eve)—Puccini, "La Boheme" (opera), 19 — Prokofiev, "Cinderella" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.), 17 — Ziv, "Mosses Artistes", 18 (mat and eve) — Gladkov, "Kholodnyy chelovek", 18 (ave) — Suppé, "Die schone Galathea", 19 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt), 17 — Pashkevich, "The Miser", 18 — Stravinsky, "The Soldier's Tale".

FILMS

The Shore (Mosfilm 5-5), USSR, 2 parts. Based on Yuri Zhukov's novel, the film tells about the recollections of the 1945 by the main hero, Vadim Nikitich, and about his days.

Cinema: "Udarnik" (15-15), moviola St. Metro St. Imeni Lenina, "Novaya" (47/24) Tsvetaya, Kuntala Metro Kuntaya.

Children: "Without Mother" (dis, 2 parts), a melodrama about the fate of two children who lost their mother.

Cinema: "Rodina" (5-5), akaya St. Metro St. akaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artistic Club, 1, Krasnaya Embankment, 1, 1,000 portraits, 1,000 original compositions by artists from all countries, 1,000 original compositions by artists from all countries, 1,000 original compositions by artists from all countries.

Rasno and Co in Moscow

The British firm Rasno and Co has arranged an exhibition of consumer goods manufactured by British companies at the Moscow International Trade Centre.

This British firm was set up in London by the Soviet foreign trade association, Raznoexport, 15 years ago. Valery Kotov, director-general of the firm, told an IJN correspondent. Its aim is to increase the number of the association's partners on the British market, establish closer contacts with them and expand the list of mutually delivered goods. Rasno and Co has expanded beyond the British market and established contacts with firms in other countries.

Rasno and Co carries out its import transactions in Britain mainly on instructions from

Raznoexport. The annual volume of import orders carried out through this British firm amounts to between 15 and 20 million roubles. These include packing materials for the food industry, some types of synthetic films used in the automobile industry and consumer goods. Its annual volume of export deliveries in Britain is about seven million roubles.

In order to assist the Soviet association with purchases of consumer goods, Rasno and Co regularly arranged in Moscow exhibitions of products of British firms. Some 32 firms participated in the current exhibition of which eight displayed their goods in the Soviet Union for the first time as prelude to establishing contacts on the Soviet market.

New USSR-Czechoslovakia railway

A new railroad, stretching for many kilometres, has linked Vele Kaputany in Czechoslovakia and Uzhgorod-2 in the Soviet Transcarpathian Region.

Until now the only railway linking our two countries was the Chop station, Vladimir Blazek, Minister of Transport of Czechoslovakia, told an IJN correspondent. But in our days the volume of cargo is growing rapidly: the deliveries of Czechoslovak goods to the Soviet Union grew 2.5 times over the past 25 years, and from the USSR to our country — 3.5 times. Therefore, one more railway link was much needed. Along this line trains will carry from Czechoslovakia pipes, various equipment, tram-cars and trolleybuses and consumer goods. They will return from

the USSR loaded with ore and coal, goods for the machine-building industry, cotton, chemicals, etc. The Vele Kaputany-Uzhgorod-2 railway line was commissioned far ahead of schedule. This became possible thanks to timely and even ahead-of-time delivery of building materials and equipment from Moscow, Prague, Leningrad, Bratislava, Kiev and Brno. Everything needed to equip locomotives was made at enterprises in Gornobag and Novokhopersk.

The new railway, Vladimir Blazek said in conclusion, opens up good vistas for transit transportation, specifically for trains coming from Western Europe via the USSR to Afghanistan, China, Mongolia and other countries.

V. SYCHOV

LOHJA PROMOTES ACRYL PRODUCTS

In Moscow, at the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, the Finnish Lohja company has organized a symposium dedicated to acryl telephone booths, lamp shades, domed roofs, etc. The Lohja Uniplast director Ni-

kita Jurgens has said to an IJN correspondent that acryl products have been delivered to the USSR for the past 30 years, mainly in restorations and telephone booths. In 1983 alone 200 telephones were sold and in 1984 — already a hundred.

SIBERIAN GAS FOR WEST BERLIN

In keeping with construction time, West Berlin has been linked with the gas pipeline through which Soviet natural gas is supplied to West European countries. Under the agreement signed last year, the city will be annually supplied with 700 million cubic metres of Siberian gas for a period of 25 years. This will meet all the requirements of the city in natural gas. According to the agreement the first cu m of gas will reach the city by 1985. The deliveries of Soviet natural gas to West Berlin will help further normalize the situation around the city. This will also considerably reduce unemployment, solve many environmental protection problems.

HIKES BY LAKE BAIKAL

Lake Baikal is a unique natural sight situated in the middle of Asia. For the first time tourists have arranged a week-long programme for those who would like to make a walking tour of the lake around Baikal, with its picturesque autumn foliage. After a seven-hour flight from Moscow to Irkutsk, the tourists will see the ancient Siberian city, and then go to the village of Luvyanka on the bank of Baikal. There they will stay at one of the hotels, "Baikal". They can visit the Limnological

25 years of trade with Cyprus

During this period mutual trade has grown dozens of times. Over the past five years alone, mutual sales have increased almost twofold. More and more often one can see Ladas and Nivas on the roads of Cyprus and more Soviet machine tools at factories. Cyprus sales to the USSR are growing, too.

Along with Soviet energy fuels and raw materials vital for Cyprus, the Soviet sales of industrial goods grow on an increasing scale, among them cars, rolled metal, machine tools and sawn timber.

Cyprus sells its wines and other agricultural products. For many years we have been maintaining fruitful contacts with Soviet foreign trade associations and other organizations, says L. Joseph, deputy director-general of the Lohja company. This is an equal and mutually advantageous cooperation. And we are convinced that we have good prospects. A number of contracts have already been signed for the delivery of Soviet timber, domestic electric appliances, building materials and other goods.

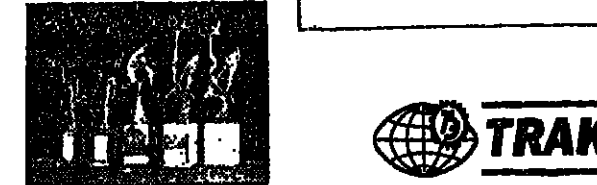
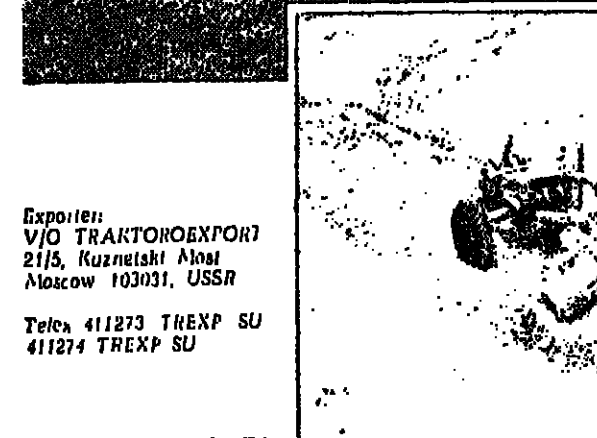
In the current year agreements to the sum exceeding the volume of USSR-Cyprus trade in 1983 have been signed.

TRADE PARTNERS IN 70 COUNTRIES

On export programme of V/O

TRAKTOROEXPORT: TRACTORS 25 h.p. to 300 h.p. (18.4 to 220.5 kW) FARM MACHINES FOR ALL KINDS OF JOBS ROAD-BUILDING MACHINES GARAGE-REPAIRING EQUIPMENT

Guaranteed flawless servicing to the machines supplied by V/O TRAKTOROEXPORT



Export: V/O TRAKTOROEXPORT 21/5, Kuznetskiy Most Moscow 103031, USSR

Telex 411273 TREX SU 411274 TREX SU



Philately

EXHIBITION 'INDIA-USSR'

An international exhibition of stamps will take place in Calcutta between 23 and 27 November this year. It is sponsored by the Philatelic Congress of India and the All-Union Philatelic Society. This is the second joint exhibition of this kind. The first took place in August 1982 in the Armenian capital Yerevan.

Soviet stamp collectors from different cities have sent to Calcutta 28 collections "on different subjects" — life and work of Vladimir Lenin, the victory of the Soviet people in the war against Hitler's Germany, exploration of space, Soviet-Indian cooperation, culture, athletics, conservation, mountain climbing, and the history of Russian post.

Intourist news

cal Institute, and walk in the taiga. They will also have a picnic, a sauna, and a dinner named "Siberian Hospitality". At the restaurant of the hotel, they will be able to taste such Siberian delicacies as smoked red herring, pickles, Baikal fish, and Siberian salmon. On the fourth day, the guests will embark on a 30-kilometre walk through the taiga to the Kadlagay Pod. There they will rest for two days, take a Siberian bath and go on a hike to a cave on the bank of Baikal. There they will stay either in tents or in hunting lodges.